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situation is traced in some detail from the hopeless muddle of the monarchy through the reckless extravagance of the Republic and the vicious methods of the Directory. The author gives a higher place to the work of the Constituent Assembly than is usually accorded it. "Much of the work of reorganization undertaken by the Constituent Assembly was permanent, although modified in particular features by subsequent legislatures."

The last third of the volume deals with the Consulate and the Empire. The author shows that Napoleon "exaggerated all that was pernicious in the foreign policy of the Convention and the Directory," that by pushing the arms of France beyond her borders and insisting upon an impossible repression of trade, the so-called "Continental System," he made "the permanence of his rule impossible."

Possibly the chief criticism of the book is implied in the scope of its title. Any consideration of so wide a field within limited space would of necessity be crammed with details and a vast number of confusing events. One feels the lack of a broad underlying philosophy. It is precisely this unifying background which would best justify a work dealing with so broad a field and it is precisely this which one fails to find in Mr. Bourne's work.

Fifteen pages of "Notes on Books," an informal critical discussion of the leading works both primary and secondary which deal with the period, are appended. Although they make no reference to the valuable contributions in the historical periodicals, they are very valuable.

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CASSAU, THEODOR D. *Die Konsumvereinsbewegung*. Pp. xxii, 230. Price, M.6. München: Verlag von Duncker and Humblot, 1915.

KING, WILLFORD I. *The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States*. Pp. xxiv, 278. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

The author devotes himself to an examination of the figures bearing on the wealth and income of the American people. The sources upon which he relies are, in the main, census figures, although he admits very frankly their questionable character. As he proceeds with his analysis of figures which "are probably faulty" he excites in the reader a species of terror by the liberties which he takes with his admittedly faulty base material. He confesses the absurdity of his position when he says: "In some cases, the original counts (principally by government officials) were doubtless faulty, but only when the errors were evident has the author attempted to go behind the returns and criticise the validity of government reports" (p. vii). The author, by assuming such a position, has opened himself to the charge of "building palatial generalizations on tottering fact foundations."

S. N.

MÜNSTERBERG, HUGO. *Business Psychology*. Pp. xi, 296.

ALLEN, IRVING R. *Personal Efficiency, Applied Salesmanship and Sales Administration*. Pp. ix, 315. Chicago: La Salle Extension University, 1915.

Business Psychology by Hugo Münsterberg is a text most admirably adapted to the student or instructor of business who wishes emphasis upon fundamentals